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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

DESIGN NEW-TYPE COTTON PICKER, PLOWS;
PRESS FOR MORE TRACTOR PARTS

NEW PICKER TOPS NORM -- Pravda Vostoka, No 53, 5 Mar 50

G. I. Volkov, L. M. Rozenblyum, M. N. Markov, and V. D. Nekhoroshev, engineers of the State Special Design Bureau for Cotton in Tashkent and G. T. Mizovoy, director of the Tashel'mash Plant, were awarded the Stalin Prize, first degree, for developing the design of a cotton picking machine and for putting it into production. In 1946, the designers began to make practical tests of the machine on Uzbek cotton fields. In 1948 it began to be used on the republic's kolkhozes, with the best MTS operators working 3-3.5 hectares per day as compared with the norm of 1.2 hectares.

A leading part in the development of the cotton picker was played by inventor L. M. Rozenblyum, originator of the principle of vertical picking, and designers M. N. Markov and V. D. Nekhoroshev who developed the principle of the vertical-spindle machine and created the workable design of the machine for introduction into the national economy.

The Tashsel'mash Plant workers, under the direction of G. T. Nizovoy, were instrumental in putting the machine into series production. By the beginning of the 1950 harvest, Tashsel'mash will have produced six times as many of this type of machine as were produced in 1949, and mechanized cotton picking in the fall of this year will be carried out over an area 30 times the 1949 area.

MAKES GEARS FOR COTTON PICKERS -- Pravda Vostoka, No 27, 3 Feb 50

The Tashkent Plant imeni Chkalov, Ministry of Local Industry Uzbek SSR, produces spare parts for agricultural machines, including gears for cotton-picking machines.

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TRIPLES OUTPUT OF COTTON SEEDER -- Pravda Vostoka, No 33, 10 Feb 50

In January, the Uzbeksel'mash Plant produced three times as many tractor-drawn cotton seeders as in December, fulfilling the January plan 105 percent.

ENGINEERS DESIGN NEW EQUIPMENT -- Leninskoye Znamya, No 44, 3 Mar 50

The Ministry of Agricultural-Machine Building has ended its conference of plant designers, scientific institute workers, and laboratory workers. Engineers reported that they are now developing more than 250 new complex types of machinery and equipment for kolkhozes and sovkhoses, including soilworking machines, grain and industrial crop harvesters, and orchard and garden cultivators.

MAKES NEW-TYPE FLOWS -- Zarya Vostoka, No 34, 16 Feb 50

In 1949, the Tbilisi Agricultural Machinery Plant produced the first specialized horse-drawn plow for inter-furrow plowing of vineyards and is now starting production of a large consignment of these plows for other republics. Among other items produced by the plant are border shears for shaping tea bushes, pruning shears for grape vines, 6-bottom tractor plows and seeders for corn and soybeans, and fertilizer-spreading machines.

The plant is now preparing for production of a new type of machine, a rotary and swivel plow for steep mountain inclines. Designers Osepashvili and Lezhava have designed special machines which speed the complex process of cleaning tung by about five times. Series production of these has been started. The plant is also producing special citrus-fruit pickers.

PUT OUT NEW CATTLE-FEEDER -- Sovetskaya Estoniya, No 41, 16 Feb 50

The Gomsel'mash Plant has completed the assembly of a new machine for preparing cattle feed.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, No 32, 12 Feb 50

The Gomsel'mash Plant produces complex threshers, flax-scutching, and tow-preparing machines.

PLANT GETS ORDER FOR SEED SEPARATORS -- Komsomol'skaya Pravda, No 27, 1 Feb 50

The Voronezhsel'mash Plant recently received an important and urgent order for production of seed separators.

AID SWAMP RECLAMATION -- Zarya Vostoka, No 21, 29 Jan 50

The Poti Hydromechanization Construction and Assembly Office is mass-producing mud pumps which are being used in swamp-reclamation not only in Kolkhida, but in Azerbaydzhan, Uzbekistan, and other union republics.

The office is now making experimental models of low-capacity mud pumps and will exhibit them at the All-Union Agricultural Exposition.

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LACK OF SUPPLIES THWARTS PRODUCTION -- Trud, No 29, 3 Feb 50

The Rostov Rostsel'mash Plant is repeating last year's failure to meet the plans for production of combines. To a large extent, this is due to the fact that the Ministry of Agricultural-Machine Building and Glavkombaynprom (Main Administration of the Combine Industry) have been extremely inefficient in supplying raw materials to the plant. Many different types of metal, scheduled for January delivery, have not yet been received. Among the other products put out by the plant are stackers and tractor plows.

SCORES LABOR TURNOVER -- Sovetskaya Kirgiziya Kirgiziya, No 23, 1 Feb 50

The Fourth Plenum of the TsK KP(b) Kirgiziya has ordered Kuritsyn, director of the Frunze Agricultural Machinery Plant imeni Frunze, to take decisive measures against defective work in the plant's foundries and to eliminate overconsumption of materials and nonproductive expenditures. He has also been ordered to ensure fulfillment of the agricultural machine building plan in 1950.

The plenum has also ordered the Proletarskiy Rayon Party Committee and the Frunze City Party Committee to halt the great turnover of Communists, workers and engineering and technical personnel at the plant.

Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, No 35, 18 Feb 50

In 1949, the Frunze Agricultural Machinery Plant imeni Frunze increased production output 17.8 percent over 1948, but failed to produce 2,496 harvesting machines, 3,038 mowing machines, 5,654 horse-drawn rakes, and 231,000 rubles' worth of spare machine parts. The failure to meet the plans for production of these items was the result, for the most part, of poor production organization, lax labor discipline, extreme idleness of manpower and equipment, considerable defects in iron castings, and overconsumption of materials. Nearly 70 percent of all operations are done by hand. Defective production in the gray-iron casting shop is as high as 25 percent, thereby preventing the plant as a whole from fulfilling its plans. Labor productivity is only 73.7 percent of the plan, and labor turnover is high, resulting in a lowering of the average worker qualifications.

Pravda, No 30, 30 Jan 50

The Plant imeni Frunze will put out a tractor-duster for pest-fighting operations.

3-4 TIMES MORE FARM MACHINERY THAN IN 1940 -- Kommunist, 20, 24 Jan 50

In 1949, agriculture received 150,000 tractors (expressed in 15 horsepower units); 29,000 combines, among them 12,000 self-propelled; 64,000 trucks; more than 1,600,000 pieces of trailing equipment; and other agricultural machines. Altogether, agriculture received 3-4 times more tractors, trucks, and other types of machinery than in 1940.

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PLANTS TO MAKE TRACTOR PARTS -- Pravda Vostoka, No 49, 1 Mar 50

In the first quarter of 1950, the Kuybyshev Avtotraktorodetal' Plant is scheduled to start production of 24 different types of tractor parts, many of which it had not produced previously. The plant now has completed barely 20 percent of the first-quarter plan for production of one of these parts -- "universal" pistons -- and completed only half of the January plan for output of tractor parts.

Poor planning on the part of the plant's technical division is the main cause for the failure. Technology for piston production was not completely worked out until February.

Pravda Vostoka, No 36, 14 Feb 50

The Samarkand Repair Plant is preparing to start new operations, including production of 12 new tractor parts and repair of various types of machine tools. The plant will supply parts to the MTS of Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Turkmen SSR, and other republics.

MTS LACK TRACTOR PARTS -- Leninskoye Znamya, No 46, 5 Mar 50

Two letters to the editor from MTS complain about the operations of the Karelo-Finnish offices of Glavavtotraktorosbyt and Sel'khozsnab. Lack of spare tractor parts is the chief complaint, with November orders still unfilled.

OPERATIONAL CHANGES INCREASE OUTPUT -- Kommunist Tadzhikistana, No 13, 18 Jan 50

Until the beginning of this year, 6-inch rods for Ludlow bolts were forged by hand at the Stalinabad Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze. They are now forged by an electropneumatic hammer. As a result, production has increased nearly six times.

Instead of forging axles of the S-80 tractor from billets which are cut on a lathe, they are now forged from rolled stock. This method has freed one worker and one machine tool for other work.

Turning piston pins for trucks has been converted to high-speed cutting. Productivity in this operation increased 2.5 times. Centrifugal casting of bushings for the S-80 tractor has increased productivity 1.5 times. -- V. Novichkov, director

FARM MACHINERY PLANT NEEDS ENGINEERS -- Vechernyaya Moskva, No 33, 8 Feb 50

The Lyubertsy Agricultural-Machine Building Plant imeni Ukhtomskiy needs engineers for heat treatment of metals. Applicants must have had experience in forge work. Apply at the plant's personnel department, Lyubertsy, Moscow-Ryazan' Railroad System. -- Advertisement

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